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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-483
H.R. 12164

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Index and summary of H. R. 12164

Apr.	24, 1958	Rep. Johnson introduced and discussed H. R. 12164 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of Rep. Johnson.
May	22, 1958	House committee ordered H. R. 12164 reported.
May	26, 1958	House committee reported H. R. 12164 without amendment. H. Report No. 1774. Print of bill and report.
June	2, 1958	House passed H. R. 12164 without amendment.
June	3, 1958	H. R. 12164 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June	18, 1958	Senate committee reported H. R. 12164 without amendment. S. Report No. 1726. Print of bill and report.
June	23, 1958	Senate passed H. R. 12164 without amendment.
July	2, 1958	Approved: Public Law 85-483.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-483

DONATION OF SURPLUS FOODS TO NONPROFIT SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN. Amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Public Law 165, 75th Congress, so as to specifically authorize the donation of Federal surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children, thus placing them on the same basis as nonprofit school lunch programs.

H. R. 12164

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That clause (3), section 416, of the Agricultural Act of
4 1949, as amended, is amended by adding after the words
5 “nonprofit school lunch programs,” the words “in nonprofit
6 summer camps for children,”.

7 SEC. 2. Public Law 165, Seventy-fifth Congress, as
8 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words
9 “and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children.”

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 12164

A BILL

To amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in non-profit summer camps for children.

By Mr. JOHNSON

April 24, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

This is the most complicated problem facing the free world. It's a problem which carries the greatest potentiality for war. Yet there are some solutions, as this column will endeavor to point out in the near future.

STEEL PAY AND PRICE FREEZE

(Mr. MUMMA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, it was with considerable pleasure that I noticed an article in the newspaper yesterday with the following headline: "Steel Pay and Price Freeze Asked by Former Research Boss of Union."

This referred to a letter addressed by Mr. Harold J. Ruttenberg, a former research director of the United Steelworkers, to Mr. Roger M. Blough, chairman of the United States Steel Corp., and Mr. David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, to act to pull the industry out of its slump.

I think this is a very good start if it works out, to get this industry out of the slump in which it is now, as it is working at less than 50 percent of capacity. I also think it is a move that could well be followed by all industry.

At the same time I also noticed a statement in the Wall Street Journal that imported steel grows cheaper, adding to the woes of the half-idle United States mills.

The articles to which I refer follow:

[From the Wall Street Journal of April 22, 1958]

STEEL PAY AND PRICE FREEZE ASKED BY FORMER RESEARCH BOSS OF UNION—RUTTENBERG ASKS BLOUGH, McDONALD TO ACT TO PULL INDUSTRY OUT OF SLUMP

PITTSBURGH.—A steel wage and price freeze—on wages for 1 year and on prices for 2—was asked last night by a Pittsburgh district industrialist in an appeal to David J. McDonald, president of the AFL-CIO, United Steelworkers, and Roger M. Blough, chairman of United States Steel Corp.

Harold J. Ruttenberg, president of Star-drill-Keystone Co. of Beaver Falls, Pa., and a former research director of the United States Steelworkers, proposed the freeze as an "essential" move "to pull the steel industry out of the depression into which it has receded."

Mr. Ruttenberg's proposal called for postponement until July 1, 1959, of the wage increase scheduled for Steelworkers this July 1, for extension of present steel prices to July 1, 1960, and for extension of the steel industry's labor contract for 1 year, also to July 1, 1960.

There was no comment immediately from either the United Steelworkers at its headquarters in Pittsburgh, or from Mr. Blough in New York. But, based on recent union statements, Mr. Ruttenberg's plan was almost certain to meet with union rejection.

PAY TO RISE 20 CENTS AN HOUR

The steel industry is up against employment cost increases of about 20 cents an hour July 1, the third automatic wage boost under its 3-year contract with the steelworkers, in addition to 3 cost-of-living increases that totaled 12 cents an hour.

Steel executives have carefully avoided any public call for a delay in the scheduled pay increases, but Mr. Ruttenberg, whose company uses steel to make cable tool and rotary drilling machinery, put into words what a

number of steel-industry leaders have been privately saying with some variation.

The wage increases due for more than 500,000 steelworkers this summer include hourly pay-rate boosts averaging more than 9 cents an hour and increases in afternoon and night turn and Sunday premiums. There also is likelihood the mill workers at the same time will receive another living-cost increase on the basis of the Government's Consumer Price Index.

For steel producers, that brings the dilemma of either attempting to absorb a sizable cost increase at a time when they're already flirting with or immersed in red ink, or of trying to pass on the increases during the industry's most serious postwar slump. Production of steel has dropped below 50 percent of capacity and is running at an annual rate of less than 70 million tons, compared with output in 1957 of nearly 113 million tons.

Consequently, steel men would not be adverse to a freeze on prices, some of them have indicated privately, if they could be relieved of paying higher wages this summer. But none of them have been willing to come forward with such a proposal—primarily, it's believed, because they figure the chances of getting it accepted are so slight.

The United Steelworkers, on the other hand, have minced few words on the question of a wage freeze. They say bluntly they can't do it. One termed a wage freeze "suicidal."

Steelworker officials like to note the long-term contract signed by the industry and the union at the end of a 35-day strike in 1956 was the industry's idea. The contract's haunting the steel people. Instead of costing them about 55 or 57 cents an hour, as they first had figured it would, it's going to cost them in the neighborhood of 70 cents over the 3-year period.

Mr. Ruttenberg has held several management jobs since leaving the United Steelworkers in June 1946 to go with Portsmouth Steel Co.—now the Portsmouth division of Detroit Steel Corp.—as vice president.

A few weeks ago, he proposed in a speech to the Beaver Falls Chapter of the National Association of Accountants that the "American people reverse the current, rolling recession by getting into 1958 automobiles and driving right out of it."

His new plan for steel also included the suggestion that the industry's "present formula, granting automatic wage increases as the cost of living rises, should be discarded."

"Joint negotiations should begin to develop a sound formula granting increases in wages as productivity rises; this to become the basis for a new wage contract in 1960," Mr. Ruttenberg said.

THREAT OF DEPRESSION CITED

His letter to "Dear Dave and Roger" contended that a "big rise in steel wages with a sharp effect on steel prices can further depress the basic steel industry, and drop our country out of a recession into a depression."

"Our steel industry now has more idle steel capacity—70 million tons—than the total steelmaking capacity of Russia," he wrote. "What is worse, the Soviet Russians will produce close to 65 million tons of steel this year and it is now very doubtful if total United States of America steel output will be as high in 1958."

"We have got to adopt a stable wage-price structure in steel to get out of this depression, as we cannot afford to let the Russians outproduce our steel industry in 1958 for the first time in history."

Mr. Ruttenberg told Mr. McDonald and Mr. Blough that they "each have a responsibility to change fixed policies with changing times, and not inflict on our country a

wage program that was formulated in 1956 and will throw more people out of jobs this year unless it is altered as suggested."

[From the Wall Street Journal of April 22, 1958]

COMMODITY LETTER—A SPECIAL STAFF REPORT ON PRICE AND PRODUCTION TRENDS AFFECTING INDUSTRY

Imported steel grows cheaper, adding to the woes of half-idle United States mills.

This country already buys nearly 60 percent of its barbed wire from abroad, steel men estimate. European wire costs about \$6.65 an 82-pound reel at Atlantic docks, down 30 cents from last month. At Sparrows Point, Md., an 80½-pound reel of American-made wire is \$8.05. Foreign steel plates, nails, bars, edge lower in price, too. United States Steel's Chairman Blough complains that on the west coast imported cast-iron soil pipe sells for \$100 a ton, \$75 less than the domestic product.

Lower ocean shipping rates help bring the price of foreign steel down. But steel men here say foreign competitors have a big head start anyway: Steelworkers pull down an average \$3.09 an hour in the United States; in Germany, they get about 86 cents. Another wage boost looms here this summer. It could spark another domestic steel markup, despite indifferent demand.

Steel imports slump despite lower prices. In January, 102,000 tons of foreign steel docked here, down from 180,000 tons a year ago.

FAMILY FARMS ARE INCREASING

(Mr. TEAGUE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, in contradiction of the occasional claims that the administration's current farm program is hurting the small farmer, I quote the following editorial from the March 29, 1958, issue of California Farmer:

FAMILY FARMS ARE INCREASING

Secretary Benson is taking one of the worst beatings in Congress that any man ever suffered and yet he appears to be hale and hearty and of reasonably good cheer. Part of the explanation for his apparent strength is his religious belief that a man grows stronger under persecution. Most of his strength comes from his own belief that he is right.

One charge hurled against him is that he is plowing under the small farmer and wrecking the family farm. Certainly, the figures do not bear out the allegations.

In the last 20 years, this country has reduced the number of people working on farms by 55 percent, but we are doing just as much farming and producing just as much food now as we did 20 years ago.

In fact, during the last 20 years the number of family farms has increased from 59 percent to today's 63 percent of all farms. And during that time the number of corporation farms has not increased.

It is only by means of farm machinery, fertilizer and other technical advances that agriculture has been able to strengthen and enlarge the family farm to a point where it could compete with the standard of living enjoyed by the rest of the country.

We don't have to talk about forcing the small farmer off the uneconomical farm; this has been taking place by free choice. Personally, we think the process will become accelerated as the younger generation evaluates its chances of making a good living from a farm too small and under-equipped compared with a job in the city.

RESIDENTS OF 149 LABOR SURPLUS AREAS DEMAND IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE RELIEF BY THE 85TH CONGRESS

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

(Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.)

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time in order to inquire of the majority leader concerning the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The program for next week depends upon the action of the Committee on Rules today or tomorrow. In indicating bills that may come up next week, if rules are reported out, I do so only for the information of the House, without making any definite commitment.

Monday is District day. There are no District bills, so I am informed. There will be no other legislative business on Monday.

For Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the program depends upon the rules reported out. If there is a rule reported out on the Federal Unemployment Compensation Benefit Act, that will come up on Tuesday if the rule is reported out between now and then.

There are several other bills which may possibly be scheduled, if, of course, rules are first granted for their consideration. The bills are H. R. 11451, providing for the construction of superliner passenger vessels; H. R. 11078, a bill relating to the safety of small boats; and H. R. 12009, a bill increasing appropriations under the Atomic Energy Act. Again, if rules are reported out, I would naturally consult with the chairman of the committee out of which these bills come to ascertain their viewpoints.

There is the usual reservation that any further program will be announced later. Conference reports may be brought up at any time.

I note from the newspapers that the conferees on the postal employees' pay-raise bill and the postal-rate increase, apparently are approaching the conclusion of their deliberations. This is one conference report which I have in mind; and if it is in order, and if the chairman of the conferees desires it, it will be brought up next week. So all I can do is to give the membership only an idea what the program may be based on, "ifs."

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

USE OF FEDERAL SURPLUS FOODS IN NONPROFIT SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

(Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which is intended to clarify the use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

I am informed by the Department of Agriculture that, under the present surplus food donation legislation, nonprofit summer camps for children are classed as institutions rather than under the school category. This, in effect, means that camps cannot receive surplus foods for all children in the camp; they receive them only for the number of needy children in the camp. Schools, of course, receive surplus foods for all the children eating in the lunchroom.

I do not believe that Congress intended to restrict the availability of Federal surplus foods to our young children—whether they were in school or attending a nonprofit camp during the summer months. We all know that surplus foods are now being used to good advantage to improve the quality of the school lunch; I feel certain that there is equally strong support for the full use of these surplus foods to improve the meals served to children in summer camps.

In July 1956 we revised the special milk legislation to insure that all summer camps could have an opportunity to serve more fluid milk to attending children. I strongly urge that the same opportunity to constructively use surplus foods be extended to all nonprofit summer camps for children.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Annual Report of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 24, 1958.

THIRD SEMIANNUAL REPORT, INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND TRADE FAIR PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1956—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 9 of Public Law 860 of the 84th

Congress, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Third Semiannual Report of operations under the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 24, 1958.

PUBLIC LAW 875, 81ST CONGRESS—FEDERAL ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 376)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of activity under authority of Public Law 875, 81st Congress, as amended, and required by section 8 of such law.

Funds which have been appropriated to accomplish the Federal assistance determined eligible under this authority are specifically appropriated to the President for purposes of disaster relief.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 24, 1958.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1958—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 375)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. The reorganization plan provides new arrangements for the conduct of Federal defense mobilization and civil defense functions.

In formulating Reorganization Plan No. 1, I have had the benefit of several studies made by the executive branch as well as those conducted by the Congress. The reorganization plan will overcome the major difficulties revealed by those studies and mentioned in my 1959 budget message where I made the following statement:

The structure of Federal organization for the planning, coordination, and conduct of our nonmilitary defense programs has been reviewed, and I have concluded that the existing statutes assigning responsibilities for the central coordination and direction of these programs are out of date. The rapid technical advances of military science have led to a serious overlap among agencies carrying on these leadership and planning functions. Because the situation will continue to change and because these functions transcend the responsibility of any single department or agency, I have concluded that they should be vested in no one short of the President. I will make recommendations to the Congress on this subject.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 23, 1958

For actions of May 22, 1958

85th-2d, No. 81

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bills to permit transfer of 1958 cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall and to increase allotments for extra-long staple cotton seed. Senate committee reported bill to permit transfer of 1958 cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall. House debated Alaska statehood bill. Sen. Williams criticized large payments to farmers under Soil Bank. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed marketing facilities improvement bill.

SENATE

1. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill, S. 3890, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in cases of natural disaster (S. Rept. 1626). p. 8311
2. SOIL BANK. Sen. Williams criticized the large payments made to certain individuals under the Soil Bank program, and listed the statistical breakdown of payments over \$10,000 per farm. pp. 8319-20
3. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee continued executive consideration of S. 3318 and H. R. 12181, the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1958, approving the development loan fund and the money authorizations in S. 3318. p. D452
Sen. Smith inserted an article on the discussions of Reps. Carnahan and Merrow with citizens all over the U. S. on the subject of foreign aid. pp. 8328-9

4. FARM SPENDING. Sen. Morse inserted an article on a research study of the buying power generated by Ore. farmers. p. 8355
5. TAXATION. Sen. Morse discussed the problems of taxation and urged the repeal of certain excise taxes, with comments by Sens. Sparkman and Symington. pp. 8343-6
6. PROPERTY. Sen. Morse discussed certain bills which had been passed the day before, and asserted that each met the test of the "Morse formula" regarding payment of the fair market value for land transferred from the Federal Government. He stated that since 1946 application of this formula has saved the U. S. \$600 million. pp. 8354-5
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that on Mon., May 26, the Senate would consider H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the Antidumping Act, with other bills, and stated that the Senate would not be in session on Memorial Day. p. 8317
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 26. p. 8355

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10746, the Interior appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. For information regarding Forest Service items see Digest 80. p. 8360
10. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ordered reported the following bills: p. D453
 - H. R. 12602, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters;
 - H. R. 12531, to permit the allocation of acreage from extra long staple cotton for the production of extra long staple cotton seed;
 - H. R. 12164, to permit the use of surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children;
 - H. R. 11330, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit marketing agencies to deduct from the proceeds of livestock sales to finance research or sales-promotion programs;
 - H. R. 11581, to increase the import duty on wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances and is unfit for human consumption.
11. RICE. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Rice reported favorably to the full committee a committee print, the provisions of which are to be included in an omnibus farm bill." p. D454
At the request of Rep. Martin, Rep. Thompson, Tex., withdrew his request for concurring in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8490, to make two technical adjustments in the law relating to rice acreage allotments, to provide for reassignment of such allotments when the lands on which the allotment has previously been made is taken for public purposes, and to increase marketing quota penalties. p. 8396
12. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 9521, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to revise the definition of the term "chemical additive" to provide that it shall not include any pesticide chemicals when used in or on any raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil. p. D454

1898
Lloyd's Report on the
Condition of the
Country - 1898

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 27, 1958
For actions of May 26, 1958
85th-2d, No. 83

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to permit transfer of cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall. Senate committee reported bill to fix price support on extra-long staple cotton at 60 to 75 percent of parity. Rep. Thomson, and others, commended administration farm program. Senate committee reported mutual security authorization bill. House debated Alaska statehood bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1959. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11767 (H. Rept. 1776). (pp. 8482-83, 8530) At the end of this Digest is a summary of the actions of the conferees.
2. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12602, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters (H. Rept. 1772). p. 8530
3. SURPLUS FOODS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12164, to permit the donation of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children (H. Rept. 1774). p. 8530
4. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on H. R. 7999, the Alaska statehood bill. pp. 8484-8521

5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Thomson commended administration farm policies, discussed recent improvements in various segments of agriculture, and stated "the situation today again proves that price supports at high levels are not in the best interests of agriculture." Other Representatives joined him in commending present policies. pp. 8524-28
6. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Rep. Vursell discussed current economic conditions and stated "we should face up to our responsibility, and stop wage and price inflation before this session of Congress adjourns." pp. 8522-24
7. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman inserted a letter from Gov. McFarland, Ariz., favoring legislation to establish a small business capital bank system. pp. 8528-28

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10746, the Interior appropriation bill for 1959. For information regarding Forest Service items, see Digest 80. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8445-7
9. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY Committee reported the following bills:
 - Without amendment, H. R. 11399, to authorize the Secretary to set the level of price support for extra long-staple cotton at between 60 and 75 percent of parity (S. Rept. 1628);
 - With amendments, H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges (S. Rept. 1631);
 - Without amendment, H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service (S. Rept. 1629); and
 - Without amendment, H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (S. Rept. 1630). p. 8419
10. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 1627). pp. 8419-20
 - Sen. Proxmire submitted and discussed three amendments to the foreign aid bill to bar all aid to Yugoslavia, the Dominican Republic, and Saudi Arabia. p. 8424
 - Sen. Morse discussed the mutual security authorization bill, urged it be strengthened, and announced that his proxy vote for Sen. Long did not indicate that Sen. Long favored the bill. pp. 8450-1
 - Sen. Wiley urged passage of the mutual security authorization bill and inserted his radio speech in favor of the bill. pp. 8451-2
 - Sen. Morse obtained unanimous consent to file his minority views and have them printed as part of the Senate report on the mutual security authorization bill. He urged that the bill be amended to contain more loans and fewer grants pp. 8471-3
 - Received from the President the 13th semiannual report on the operations of the mutual security program (H. Doc. 368). p. 8417
 - Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the Economic and Technical Assistance Program for Vietnam as conducted by ICA from 1955 to 1957. p. 8418
11. IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed and efficiency in the enforcement of the Antidumping Act. pp. 8455-6

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS FOODS

MAY 26, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12164]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12164) to amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Amend the title to read:

A bill to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the law relating to the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to donate surplus food commodities to nonprofit children's summer camps. Under existing provisions of law, nonprofit school lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus food commodities and the Department has been following the general policy that nonprofit summer camps are an extension of the school activity and should likewise be eligible to receive surplus foods.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify this provision of law so as to leave no doubt that summer camps for children which are operated on a nonprofit basis have the same sort of eligibility to receive surplus foods as do nonprofit school lunch programs.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is a letter from the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of this bill and stating in some detail the need for such legislation:

MAY 22, 1958.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY.

*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for a report on H. R. 12164.

The Department favors enactment of this bill.

H. R. 12164 would amend the authorities to donate Federal surplus foods contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Public Law 165, 75th Congress, as amended, to specifically indicate the intended eligibility status of nonprofit summer camps for children.

Under current donation authorities, nonprofit school lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus commodities on the basis of the total number of children eating in the lunchroom while nonprofit institutions are eligible to receive such foods only to the extent of the number of needy persons served by the institution. Nonprofit summer camps for children have been obtaining surplus foods on the basis of the total number of children in the camp under the assumption that all of these children were eligible by virtue of their eligibility under the school lunch program during the school term.

Since nonprofit summer camps for children are not specifically mentioned in the statutes, and since it is questionable whether a large number of such camps can properly be classed as a summer extension of school operations, we find that it may become necessary that we classify such camps within the other eligible institutional category. This would result in such camps receiving surplus foods only to the extent they can demonstrate that needy children are being served. H. R. 12164 would provide a clear statement as to the eligibility status of such camps.

We believe that nonprofit summer camps for children properly should be treated in the same manner as nonprofit school lunch programs. The same children that attend the school are in attendance at the camps. Many charitable, welfare, and other social organizations conduct these camps, including civic groups, 4-H clubs, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc. Economic need of the child is not usually a criterion for attendance. We believe a large number of camps would not find it feasible to utilize Federal surplus foods if the availability of such foods were to be limited to the number of needy children in the camps. On the other hand, we feel that summer camps for children are a constructive outlet for surplus foods during the summer months when schools are closed.

The enactment of this bill would not increase Federal administrative expenses in connection with the donation of Federal surplus foods.

The Bureau of the Budget advises it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

SEC. 416. In order to prevent the waste of commodities acquired through price-support operations by the Commodity Credit Corporation before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program or sold abroad at competitive world prices, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, on such terms and under such regulations as the Secretary may deem in the public interest: (1) upon application, to make such commodities available to any Federal agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States; (2) to barter or exchange such commodities for strategic or other materials as authorized by law; (3) in the case of food commodities to donate such commodities to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to such State, Federal, or private agency or agencies as may be designated by the proper State or Federal authority and approved by the Secretary, for use in the United States in nonprofit school-lunch programs, *in nonprofit summer camps for children*, in the assistance of needy persons, and in charitable institutions, including hospitals, to the extent that needy persons are served; and (4) to donate any such food commodities in excess of anticipated disposition under (1), (2), and (3) above to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Foreign Operations Administration or other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government and intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons outside the United States. In the case of (3) and (4) above the Secretary shall obtain such assurance as he deems necessary that the recipients thereof will not diminish their normal expenditures for food by reason of such donation. In order to facilitate the appropriate disposal of such commodities, the Secretary may from time to time estimate and announce the quantity of such commodities which he anticipates will become available for distribution under (3) and (4) above. The Commodity Credit Corporation may pay, with respect to commodities disposed of under this section, reprocessing, packaging, transporting, handling, and other charges accruing up to the time of their delivery to a Federal agency or to the designated State or private agency, in the case of commodities made available for use within the United States, or their delivery free alongside ship or free on board export carrier at point of export, in the case of commodities made available for use outside the United States. In addition, in the case of food commodities disposed of under this section, the Commodity Credit Corporation may pay the cost of processing such commodities into a form suitable for home or institutional use, such processing to be accomplished through private trade facilities to the greatest extent possible. For the purpose of this section the terms "State" and "United States" include the District of Columbia and any Territory or possession of the United States.

ACT OF JUNE 28, 1937, AS AMENDED

(Public Law 165, 75th Congress as amended)

AN ACT To extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to continue the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in carrying out the provisions of clause (2) of section 32 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which Corporation is continued, until June 30, 1945, as an agency of the United States under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, such funds, appropriated by said section, as may be necessary for the purpose of effectuating clause (2) of said section: *Provided,* That such transferred funds, together with other funds of the Corporation, may be used for purchasing, exchanging, processing, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, and handling of agricultural commodities and products thereof and inspection costs, commissions, and other incidental costs and expenses, without regard to the provisions of existing law governing the expenditure of public funds and for administrative expenses, including rent, printing and binding, and the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment of persons to be in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the employment of persons by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In carrying out clause (2) of section 32, the funds appropriated by said section may be used for the purchase, without regard to the provisions of existing law governing the expenditure of public funds, of agricultural commodities and products thereof, and such commodities, as well as agricultural commodities and products thereof purchased under the preceding paragraph of this section, may be donated for relief purposes *and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children.*



Union Calendar No. 707

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12164

[Report No. 1774]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 26, 1958

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Amend the title]

A BILL

To amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That clause (3), section 416, of the Agricultural Act of
4 1949, as amended, is amended by adding after the words
5 “nonprofit school lunch programs,” the words “in nonprofit
6 summer camps for children.”

7 SEC. 2. Public Law 165, Seventy-fifth Congress, as
8 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words
9 “and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children.”

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children."

Union Calendar No. 707

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12164

[Report No. 1774]

A BILL

To amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

By Mr. JOHNSON

APRIL 24, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 26, 1958

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 3, 1958
For actions of June 2, 1958
85th-2d, No. 87

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. House passed classified pay bill.

HOUSE

1. SURPLUS FOODS. Passed as reported H. R. 12164, to permit the donation of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children. pp. 8871-72
2. LIVESTOCK. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11330, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit marketing agencies to deduct from proceeds of livestock sales to finance research or sales-promotion programs (H. Rept. 1840). p. 8927
3. PAY RAISE. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 734, to provide a pay increase for classified employees at an average of 10%. House conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 8872-85
4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11253, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands and improvements of the Forest Service with the city of Redding, Calif. (H. Rept. 1846). p. 8928
5. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12226, to extend the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation (H. Rept. 1841). pp. 8927-28

6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 2224, to amend the procedures on advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property. pp. 8870-71
7. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Bailey discussed extension of the trade agreements program and explained the "basic objectives of the so-called Simpson-Davis-Dorn-Bailey substitute - H. R. 12676 - which will be offered in place of the administration approved H. R. 12591, when the House considers the renewal of our trade agreements later this week." pp. 8925-27
8. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation rejected by a vote of 15-13 a motion to report S. 555, to construct Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. A motion was then made to lay motion to reconsider S. 555 on the table, and this was adopted by voice vote." p. D487

SENATE

9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. Sen. Proxmire discussed his amendments to reduce military assistance and defense support and transfer these appropriations to the Defense budget (p. 8844). Sens. Wiley, Smith, N. J., Talmadge, and Javits discussed the bill (pp. 8851-2, 8854-66).
Received from the Commission on Christian Social Action, Evangelical United Brethren Church, a resolution favoring an expanded nonmilitary program of mutual aid and programs for reciprocal foreign trade. p. 8843
10. STATEHOOD. Sen. Neuberger inserted a column "Alaska in the Senate -- Tying it to Hawaii Could Kill Statehood for Both." p. 8853

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Douglas inserted Geo. J. Burger's, vice president, Nat'l Federation of Independent Business, statement before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. pp. A4979-80
Rep. Multer inserted a proposed 5-point plan to curb the recession and aid small business. p. A5022
12. FARM INCOME. Extension of remarks of Rep. Coad inserting an article, "Guard Against Too Much Optimism," and stating it points up the fact that "there may well be the urgency on the part of some of us to get optimistic for rather obvious reasons at a time when we should be gratefully cautious." pp. A4980-1
Rep. Johnson inserted an editorial, "Farm Price Squeeze Feeds Unemployment." p. A5001
13. COTTON. Sen. Talmadge inserted an editorial, "Cotton Doomed," opposing any reduction in cotton acreage allotments. p. A4981
Rep. Gathings inserted an article discussing the proposals for a cotton program and the chances of success in Congress. p. A4998
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Talmadge inserted two editorials favoring his farm program of payment of the difference between the sales price and 100% of parity with no acreage or production controls. p. A4984
15. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Porter inserted a Commerce Department report, with tables, on the softwood plywood industry, to rebut contentions that imports of hardwood plywood were harming U. S. industry. pp. A4985-6

respect to a specifically described category or categories of property as determined by the Administrator;

"(B) the public health, safety, or national security will thereby be promoted;

"(C) public exigency will not admit of the delay incident to advertising;

"(D) the property involved is of a nature and quantity which, if disposed of under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, would cause such an impact on an industry or industries as adversely to affect the national economy, and the estimated fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal can be obtained by negotiation;

"(E) the estimated fair market value of the property involved does not exceed \$1,000;

"(F) bid prices after advertising therefor are not reasonable (either as to all or some part of the property) or have not been independently arrived at in open competition;

"(G) with respect to real property only, the character or condition of the property or unusual circumstances make it impractical to advertise publicly for competitive bids and the fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal can be obtained by negotiation;

"(H) the disposal will be to States, Territories, possessions, political subdivisions thereof, or tax-supported agencies therein, and the estimated fair market value of the property, and other satisfactory terms of disposal are obtained by negotiation; or

"(I) otherwise authorized by this act or other law.

"(4) Disposals and contracts for disposal of surplus real and related personal property through contract realty brokers employed by the Administrator shall be made in the manner followed in similar commercial transactions under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Administrator: *Provided*, That such regulations shall require that wide public notice of availability of the property for disposal be given by the brokers.

"(5) Negotiated sales of personal property at fixed prices may be made by the Administrator either directly or through the use of disposal contractors without regard to the limitations set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That such sales be publicized to the extent consistent with the value and nature of the property involved, that the prices established shall reflect the estimated fair market value thereof, and that such sales shall be limited to those categories of personal property as to which the Administrator determines that such method of disposal will best serve the interests of the Government.

"(6) Except as otherwise provided by this paragraph, an explanatory statement of the circumstances of each disposal by negotiation of any real or personal property having a fair market value in excess of \$1,000 shall be prepared. Each such statement shall be transmitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress at least 30 days (or such shorter period as may be concurred in by such committees in advance of such disposal, and a copy thereof shall be preserved in the files of the executive agency making such disposal. No such statement need be transmitted to any such committee with respect to any disposal—

"(A) of any perishable food or other property which may become useless by deterioration within 30 days;

"(B) required to be made immediately for the preservation of human life or the alleviation of human suffering;

"(C) required in the public interest to be made within 30 days during a period of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress;

"(D) of real property made through a contract realty broker pursuant to paragraph (4);

"(E) of personal property made under paragraph (5) at a fixed price; or

"(F) authorized by section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or any other provision of law to be made without advertising.

"(7) Section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to disposals or contracts for disposal made under this subsection."

With the following committee amendments:

1. On page 3, line 1, immediately before the word "property" insert the word "personal."

2. On page 3, line 8, immediately before the word "property" insert the word "personal."

3. On page 3, line 6, following the word "promoted," strike the semicolon and add the words "by a particular disposal of personal property."

4. On page 3, line 8, following the word "advertising," strike the semicolon and add the words "certain personal property."

5. On page 3, line 9, immediately before the word "property" insert the word "personal."

6. On page 3, line 14, strike the word "the" and insert in lieu thereof the word "such."

7. On page 5, strike out line 3 and all that follows down through line 5 on page 6, and insert the following:

"(6) Except as otherwise provided by this paragraph, an explanatory statement of the circumstances of each disposal by negotiation of any real or personal property having a fair market value in excess of \$1,000 shall be prepared. Each such statement shall be transmitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress in advance of such disposal, and a copy thereof shall be preserved in the files of the executive agency making such disposal. No such statement need be transmitted to any such committee with respect to any disposal of personal property made under paragraph (5) at a fixed price, or to property disposals authorized by any other provision of law to be made without advertising."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a few questions about the bill. I would like to ask him if this is the type of legislation under which telephone facilities have been declared surplus to Government needs and then sold?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Actually, not. This is an extension of negotiating authority of the GSA to dispose of surplus property.

The question the gentleman raises deals with property that has previously been declared surplus by another Government agency.

Mr. BARTLETT. Then may I ask the gentleman if it can be stated legally that the facilities are surplus when the Government sells them and then turns around and buys the same services from the telephone company?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. This is a practice which I think is reprehensible and has been followed by the Department of Defense in several instances.

We are now in the Government Operations Committee looking into several such instances whereby the Department of Defense or one of its agencies has declared a usable facility surplus when it is being used every day. They declare it surplus with the apparent hope that as surplus property it can be disposed

of to one of the telephone companies and then the United States Government would be immediately required to release it and pay considerable moneys for that same service or an amended service of that character.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman from Texas. I may say I am interested in this bill because it is planned to declare the Alaska Communication System surplus under this or a special act; then the Government or the public will obtain service from a private company.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I am sure the gentleman is familiar with the fact that every year for the last 5 years anyway the Federal Government has had to put in an appropriation through the Department of the Army of \$5½ million annually for the operation of this facility. It is a pure subsidy of the service. Up until about 2 or 3 years ago the rates which were charged were totally inadequate and were not sufficient on a comparable basis to pay for the operation of the facility. If it is a good business investment for Uncle Sam to get out of business and a report will determine that, I personally think they should want to dispose of the service.

Mr. BARTLETT. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that I am not unalterably opposed to that. I do not know how much it cost the Government to provide the military service. I merely wanted to find out what can be done regarding the ACS in this particular act. It may be that proof will be offered that it should be sold to a private company. I well appreciate the expressions of the Appropriations Committee in that regard.

Mr. FORD. It costs about \$5½ million to \$6 million a year plus the cost of military personnel which is not included to operate this facility. There are many people who feel that it is a pure subsidization and an unnecessary business operation of the Federal Government. There is a report being prepared to determine which is the better procedure. I think we ought to await that determination.

Mr. BARTLETT. I agree with the gentleman absolutely that we should await the submission of a report.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS FOODS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 12164) to amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That clause (3), section 416, of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding after the words "nonprofit school lunch programs," the words "in nonprofit summer camps for children."

SEC. 2. Public Law 165, 75th Congress, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children."

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words in support of H. R. 12164 which I introduced in the interests of thousands of children attending summer camps.

The bill amends the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children. It has been reported upon favorably and without amendment by the House Agriculture Committee and has the approval of the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture Department support for a bill I introduced is a pretty fair indication that there is no controversy over the matter.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the law relating to the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make available without cost, surplus food commodities to nonprofit children's summer camps. As you know, nonprofit school-lunch programs receive surplus food commodities. The Department of Agriculture has considered summer camping an extension of school activities in the past and has donated surplus food to nonprofit camps. I am informed that nationally, more than 850,000 children attended camps last year which received some surplus food.

Since specific regulations concerning food donations are being written by the Department with the possibility that this particular activity might be discontinued under a strict interpretation of the new rules, I decided to introduce this bill to continue what I believe to be the intent of Congress in the matter.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify this provision of law so there will be no doubt that nonprofit summer camps for children have the same kind of eligibility to draw surplus foods as do nonprofit school-lunch programs.

This program is a natural companion to a special summer-camp milk-donation bill the Congress passed and the President signed after I introduced it in 1956. It will benefit youngsters at thousands of camps conducted by charitable, welfare, civic, and religious organizations—such groups as the 4-H, YMCA, YWCA, Boy and Girl Scouts and others.

Children will receive wholesome foods such as butter, cheese, dried milk, rice, flour, and cornmeal.

But what is even more important, the budgets of the nonprofit groups involved will be stretched a bit by this grant of surplus food so that I am certain many more youngsters than otherwise might have gone, will have a chance to vacation in the great outdoors. I hope there will be a prompt acceptance of this bill as this summer's camping activities might be affected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to permit the use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANS FOR THE PEACEFUL EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE

The Clerk called House Concurrent Resolution 332.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this bill is calendered to be brought up under suspension of the rules, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

"Grade"		
GS-1	-----	\$2,960
GS-2	-----	3,255
GS-3	-----	3,495
GS-4	-----	3,755
GS-5	-----	4,040
GS-6	-----	4,490
GS-7	-----	4,980
GS-8	-----	5,470
GS-9	-----	5,985
GS-10	-----	6,505
GS-11	-----	7,030
GS-12	-----	8,330
GS-13	-----	9,890
GS-14	-----	11,355
GS-15	-----	12,770
GS-16	-----	14,190
GS-17	-----	15,375
GS-18	-----	17,500

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the general schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rate in effect on and after such date.

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763,

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' SALARY ADJUSTMENTS, 1958

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172, 70 Stat. 740; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the general schedule shall be as follows:

		Per annum rates				
		\$3,055	\$3,150	\$3,245	\$3,340	\$3,435
		3,350	3,445	3,540	3,635	3,730
		3,590	3,685	3,780	3,875	3,970
		3,850	3,945	4,040	4,135	4,230
		4,190	4,340	4,490	4,640	4,790
		4,640	4,790	4,940	5,090	5,240
		5,130	5,280	5,430	5,580	5,730
		5,620	5,770	5,920	6,070	6,220
		6,135	6,285	6,435	6,585	6,735
		6,655	6,805	6,955	7,105	7,255
		7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230
		8,570	8,810	9,050	9,290	9,530
		10,130	10,370	10,610	10,850	11,090
		11,595	11,835	12,075	12,315	12,555
		13,070	13,370	13,670	13,970	-----
		14,430	14,670	14,910	15,150	-----
		15,615	15,855	16,095	16,335	-----

83d Congress), plus the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 and (C) the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position, or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of this act or any other provision of law; but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase provided by this section shall be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b) of such act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

(5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time of such promotion.

(6) If the officer or employee on the rolls has had his rate of basic compensation es-

H. R. 12164

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 3, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That clause (3), section 416, of the Agricultural Act of
4 1949, as amended, is amended by adding after the words
5 “nonprofit school lunch programs,” the words “in nonprofit
6 summer camps for children.”

7 SEC. 2. Public Law 165, Seventy-fifth Congress, as
8 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words
9 “and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children.”

Passed the House of Representatives June 2, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 12164

AN ACT

To permit use of Federal surplus foods in non-profit summer camps for children.

JUNE 3, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 19, 1958
For actions of June 18, 1958
85th-2d, No. 100

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to authorize study of humane slaughter methods; extend special livestock loan authority; and reduce allotments for 2nd crop of tobacco grown on allotment in one year. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to authorize training for Federal employees at outside facilities. Conferees agreed to file report on mutual security authorization bill.

SENATE

1. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8308, to require the use of humane methods of slaughter of livestock and poultry (S. Rept. 1724) (p. 10429-30). The Daily Digest reported that the substitute amendment would provide for a study of this subject by the Department and a report to Congress on its finding within 2 years (pp. D557-8).
2. LIVESTOCK LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11424, to extend for 2 years (through July 14, 1961) certain authority of the Secretary for special livestock loans (S. Rept. 1723). p. 10429
3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11058, to reduce the acreage allotments of tobacco farmers who harvest more than one crop of tobacco in a year from the same acreage (S. Rept. 1725). p. 10430
4. SURPLUS FOODS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12164, to permit the donation of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children without reference to the number of needy children (S. Rept. 1726). p. 10430

5. TAXES. Began debate on H. R. 12695, the tax rate extension bill, with discussion of the economic situation. pp. 10447-79
6. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved watershed projects at Canoe Creek, Ky., and Wild Rice Creek, N. D. and S. D. p. D558
7. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Outside Chance Seen for Halting Federal Transportation Excises." pp. 10445-6
Sen. Smathers inserted a statement by the American Trucking Ass'n asserting that the highway users were paying more than their fair share for the construction of highways. pp. 10480-3
8. STATEHOOD. Sen. Church inserted an editorial urging statehood for Alaska. p. 10479
9. TEXTILES. Sen. Thurmond urged quota limitations on the importation of types of textile goods from abroad. pp. 10479-80
10. VEGETABLES. Sen. Yarborough commended the 1959 Senate salad, which included shrimp, escarole, and green onions from Texas, and concluded that "Texas farmers and fishermen produce virtually every ingredient for delicious salad." p. 10483
11. PERSONNEL ETHICS. Sen. Morse inserted an editorial, "On Setting An Example," and discussed the ethics of the administration. pp. 10483-5
12. RECLAMATION. Both Houses received from the Interior Department notice that an adequate soil survey and land classification had been made of the Crooked River project, Ore., and that these lands may be irrigated. pp. 10429, 10536
Both Houses received reports from the Interior Department of two project proposals under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, in Geortetown, Calif., and East Nicolaus, Calif. pp. 10429, 10536

HOUSE

13. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 385, to authorize the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities. p. D561
14. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12832, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system (H. Rept. 1922). p. 10537
A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 8742, to provide a 2-year statute of limitations on actions involving transportation of property and passengers of the U. S. Government. p. D561
15. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. p. 10537
16. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 2752, to modify procedures for submitting proposed surplus property disposals to the Attorney General (H. Rept. 1920). p. 10537

PERMITTING USE OF FEDERAL SURPLUS FOODS IN NONPROFIT SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

JUNE 18, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12164]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12164) to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the provision of existing law under which nonprofit school-lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus food commodities so as to indicate without reservation that nonprofit summer camps, being an extension of the school activity shall be eligible to receive surplus foods.

A fuller explanation of the bill is set out in the attached report of the House Committee on Agriculture.

[H. Rept. No. 1774, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12164) to amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Amend the title to read: "A bill to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children."

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the law relating to the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to donate surplus food commodities to nonprofit children's summer camps. Under existing provisions of law, nonprofit school lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus food commodities and the Department has been following the general

policy that nonprofit summer camps are an extension of the school activity and should likewise be eligible to receive surplus foods.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify this provision of law so as to leave no doubt that summer camps for children which are operated on a nonprofit basis have the same sort of eligibility to receive surplus foods as do nonprofit school-lunch programs.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is a letter from the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of this bill and stating in some detail the need for such legislation:

MAY 22, 1958.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for a report on H. R. 12164.

The Department favors enactment of this bill.

H. R. 12164 would amend the authorities to donate Federal surplus foods contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, and Public Law 165, 75th Congress, as amended, to specifically indicate the intended eligibility status of nonprofit summer camps for children.

Under current donation authorities, nonprofit school-lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus commodities on the basis of the total number of children eating in the lunchroom while nonprofit institutions are eligible to receive such foods only to the extent of the number of needy persons served by the institution. Nonprofit summer camps for children have been obtaining surplus foods on the basis of the total number of children in the camp under the assumption that all of these children were eligible by virtue of their eligibility under the school-lunch program during the school term.

Since nonprofit summer camps for children are not specifically mentioned in the statutes, and since it is questionable whether a large number of such camps can properly be classed as a summer extension of school operations, we find that it may become necessary that we classify such camps within the other eligible institutional category. This would result in such camps receiving surplus foods only to the extent they can demonstrate that needy children are being served. H. R. 12164 would provide a clear statement as to the eligibility status of such camps.

We believe that nonprofit summer camps for children properly should be treated in the same manner as nonprofit school lunch programs. The same children that attend the school are in attendance at the camps. Many charitable, welfare, and other social organizations conduct these camps, including civic groups, 4-H clubs, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc. Economic need of the child is not usually a criterion for attendance. We believe a large number of camps would not find it feasible to utilize Federal surplus foods if the availability of such foods were to be limited to the number of needy children in the camps. On the other hand, we feel that summer camps for children are a constructive outlet for surplus foods during the summer months when schools are closed.

The enactment of this bill would not increase Federal administrative expenses in connection with the donation of Federal surplus foods.

The Bureau of the Budget advises it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

SEC. 416. In order to prevent the waste of commodities acquired through price-support operations by the Commodity Credit Corporation before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program or sold abroad at competitive world prices, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, on such terms and under such regulations as the Secretary may deem in the public interest: (1) upon application, to make such commodities available to any Federal agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States; (2) to barter or exchange such commodities for strategic or other materials as authorized by law; (3) in the case of food commodities to donate such commodities to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to such State, Federal, or private agency or agencies as may be designated by the proper State or Federal authority and approved by the Secretary, for use in the United States in nonprofit school-lunch programs, *in nonprofit summer camps for children*, in the assistance of needy persons, and in charitable institutions, including hospitals, to the extent that needy persons are served; and (4) to donate any such food commodities in excess of anticipated disposition under (1), (2), and (3) above to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Foreign Operations Administration or other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government and intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons outside the United States. In the case of (3) and (4) above the Secretary shall obtain such assurance as he deems necessary that the recipients thereof will not diminish their normal expenditures for food by reason of such donation. In order to facilitate the appropriate disposal of such commodities, the Secretary may from time to time estimate and announce the quantity of such commodities which he anticipates will become available for distribution under (3) and (4) above. The Commodity Credit Corporation may pay, with respect to commodities disposed of under this section, reprocessing, packaging, transporting, handling, and other charges accruing up to the time of their delivery to a Federal agency or to the designated State or private agency, in the case of commodities made available for use within the United States, or their delivery free alongside ship

or free on board export carrier at point of export, in the case of commodities made available for use outside the United States. In addition, in the case of food commodities disposed of under this section, the Commodity Credit Corporation may pay the cost of processing such commodities into a form suitable for home or institutional use, such processing to be accomplished through private trade facilities to the greatest extent possible. For the purpose of this section the terms "State" and "United States" include the District of Columbia and any Territory or possession of the United States.

ACT OF JUNE 28, 1937, AS AMENDED

(Public Law 165, 75th Congress as amended)

AN ACT To extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to continue the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in carrying out the provisions of clause (2) of section 32 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which Corporation is continued, until June 30, 1945, as an agency of the United States under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, such funds, appropriated by said section, as may be necessary for the purpose of effectuating clause (2) of said section: *Provided*, That such transferred funds, together with other funds of the Corporation, may be used for purchasing, exchanging, processing, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, and handling of agricultural commodities and products thereof and inspection costs, commissions, and other incidental costs and expenses, without regard to the provisions of existing law governing the expenditure of public funds and for administrative expenses, including rent, printing and binding, and the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment of persons to be in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the employment of persons by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In carrying out clause (2) of section 32, the funds appropriated by said section may be used for the purchase, without regard to the provisions of existing law governing the expenditure of public funds, of agricultural commodities and products thereof, and such commodities, as well as agricultural commodities and products thereof purchased under the preceding paragraph of this section, may be donated for relief purposes *and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children.*

Calendar No. 1761

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12164

[Report No. 1726]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 3, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 18, 1958

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, without amendment

AN ACT

To permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That clause (3), section 416, of the Agricultural Act of
4 1949, as amended, is amended by adding after the words
5 “nonprofit school lunch programs,” the words “in nonprofit
6 summer camps for children,”.

7 SEC. 2. Public Law 165, Seventy-fifth Congress, as
8 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words
9 “and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children.”

Passed the House of Representatives June 2, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1761

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12164

[Report No. 1726]

AN ACT

To permit use of Federal surplus foods in non-profit summer camps for children.

JUNE 3, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 18, 1958

Reported without amendment

Senate

June 23, 1958

11. COTTON. Passed without amendment H. R. 11399, to authorize the Secretary to set the levels of price support for extra long-staple cotton at between 60 to 75 percent of parity. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10765
12. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10969 (in place of a similar bill S. 3323), to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years until June 30, 1960. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10773-4
13. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 11424, to extend for 2 years, through July 14, 1961, the authority of the Secretary to extend or make supplementary advances to borrowers for special livestock loans. p. 10780
14. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 11058, to reduce the acreage allotments of tobacco farmers who harvest more than one crop of tobacco in a year from the same acreage. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10780
15. NATURAL RESOURCES. Passed as reported S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selections in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made. pp. 10781-3
16. SURPLUS FOODS. Passed without amendment H. R. 12164, to permit the donation of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children without regard to the number of needy children actually enrolled. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10780
17. INSPECTION SERVICES. Passed without amendment S. 3873, to authorize the interchange of inspection services between executive agencies without reimbursement or transfer of funds. p. 10769
18. PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 3142, to authorize the lease of Federal building sites until needed for actual construction. p. 10769
19. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. Res 303, to provide for a study of transportation policies in the United States by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, including the exemption provisions in the laws regulating transportation. p. 10773
20. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 11, to amend the Robinson-Patman Act to make price discrimination prima facie proof of violation of the law. p. D578
21. STATEHOOD. Began debate on H. R. 7999, to admit Alaska as a State. pp. 10766, 10786, 10803, 10804, 10804-10.
22. INFORMATION. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 921, to restrict the right of Federal officers to withhold information or records. p. 10765.
23. WATERSHEDS. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. p. 10765
24. ONION FUTURES. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges. p. 10765

25. FARMER COMMITTEES. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 1436, to amend various provisions of law regarding ASC committees, to provide for the administration of the farm program by farmer elected committees, etc. p. 10766
26. BUILDINGS. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over S. 3560, to authorize construction of a \$20 million Federal building in Memphis, Tenn. p. 10766
27. TEXTILES. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H. R. 469, to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products. pp. 10766-7
28. MINERALS. At the request of Sen. Mansfield, passed over S. 3817, to encourage exploration for minerals with Federal aid. p. 10769
29. TRANSPORTATION. At the request of Sens. Talmadge and Hruska, passed over S. 3916, to extend for two years provisions of the Shipping Act of 1916 to allow continuation of existing dual-rate contract agreements. p. 10774
30. SMALL BUSINESS. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H. R. 7963, to extend the Small Business Act of 1953, and increase the SBA loan authority. p. 10775
31. REORGANIZATION. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. Res. 297, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, to merge the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. p. 10776
Sen. Potter commended the adverse report of the Government Operations Committee on S. Res. 297, and the evaluation of the proposed merger. p. 10802
32. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H. R. 8308, to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry. p. 10780
33. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Thurmond submitted amendments to H. R. 12591, the trade agreements extension bill, proposing to limit the extension to 2 years and to require Congressional assent to Presidential action reversing findings of the Tariff Commission. p. 10804
34. EXTENSION. Sen. Johnston inserted an editorial on the death of Dr. F. Franklin Poole, President of Clemson College, S. C. pp. 10783-4
35. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report that the Bountiful, Utah, Water Subconservancy District, had applied for a loan of \$3,510,000, under the Small Reclamation Projects Act. p. 10747

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

36. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Green inserted an article, "Over \$63 Million in Foreign Aid Shared by Eight Oregon Communities." pp. A5696-7
37. COTTON. Extension of remarks of Sen. Sparkman urging aid for cotton farmers and inserting an article, "Cotton's Decline, Long Foreseen, Still Pains Many Dixie Farmers--Some Quit, Wind Up On City Relief Rolls; Others Find Pinch Profits Harder." pp. A5697-8
38. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Proxmire inserting 2 Grange organization resolutions in support of his bill, S. 2952. p. A5698

operation, and maintenance of artificial works for conducting water thereto as is required for the reclamation by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof or any drainage district organized under its laws of lands lying easterly of the eastern boundary of the park in township 54 south, ranges 31 and 32 east, township 55 south, ranges 32 and 33 east, and township 56 south, range 33 east. He shall grant said permission, however, only after a master plan for the drainage of said lands has been approved by the State of Florida and after finding that the approved plan has engineering feasibility and is so designed as to minimize disruptions of the natural state of the park. Any right-of-way granted pursuant to this section shall be revocable upon breach of the conditions upon which it is granted, which conditions shall also be enforceable in any other appropriate manner, and the grantee shall be obligated to remove its improvements and to restore the land occupied by it to its previous condition in the event of such revocation.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer to the State of Florida by quitclaim deed the land, water, and interests therein, previously acquired by the United States of America for Everglades National Park and not included within such park by section 1 of this act, such transfer to be in exchange for the conveyance by the State of Florida to the United States of all land, water, and interests therein, owned by the State within the boundary of the park as described in section 1 of this act: *Provided*, That exclusion of any land, water, and interests therein from the park boundary pursuant to section 1 of this act shall be dependent upon the contemporaneous conveyance by the State to the United States of all land, water, and interests therein, owned by the State within the park boundary described in section 1 of this act, including land, water, and interests therein, heretofore conveyed to the State for transfer to the United States for inclusion in Everglades National Park. The effectuation of the transfer provided for in this section shall be a condition precedent to the acquisition by the Secretary of any land, water, or interests therein held in private ownership within the boundaries set forth in section 1 of this act and outside the area designated in the act of October 10, 1949, except as such acquisition is by donation.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$2 million in all, as are required for the acquisition of land, water, and interests therein held in private ownership within the boundaries of Everglades National Park as fixed by section 1 of this act and outside the area described in the act of October 10, 1949.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have only one question. I recall that for some time this bill has languished, either in the House or Senate. Some opposition developed because there were holders for value in this general area who had been doing some prospecting for mineral and oil resources. My information is that they are amply safeguarded in the bill, so I raise the question only for the purpose of eliciting any statement which the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] or the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] may wish to make on that point.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Wyoming if he desires to make a statement, although I am prepared to answer the question of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I know of no one better qualified to make a statement on the bill than is the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator.

The question did arise, as correctly stated by the Senator from Illinois, as to the length of time granted to owners of private properties which are to be brought within the park by this particular bill, for exploration of oil and minerals, and the time for production of oil and minerals, if any be discovered.

The committee decided, in its wisdom—and the two Senators from Florida, along with their colleagues from the House concerned with this matter, agreed with the committee—that the point was well taken, and that more time should be allowed. So if the distinguished Senator will look at pages 17 and 18 of the bill as reported, he will find that all owners were allowed until October 9, 1967, for exploration.

In the event that, by that date, any oil or other minerals should be discovered, they are allowed until such time as production shall be accomplished, for the removal of such oils and minerals.

The Senator will find another, still more ample, provision in the bill. I refer to subparagraph (3), on page 18, on line 15, which I shall read into the RECORD to give even further assurance than that already stated:

(3) After the termination of the reserved rights of owners as set forth in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a further reservation of the right to customary royalties, applying at the time of production, in any oil, gas or other minerals which may be produced from such land and water at any time before January 1, 1985, should production ever be authorized by the Federal Government or its assigns.

The committee report shows that the allowance made to owners under the amended provisions of the bill is unusually generous—as I believe to be the case.

For the information of the Senate, the committee has very carefully studied this subject, and has found—which I know to be true—that all the conservation groups in the country are agreeable to the passage of the bill, even though, as an unprecedented thing, it would permit an elimination of nearly 800,000 acres from the originally authorized park. However, none of the original objectives of the park will be harmed, or these great conservation groups would not have agreed to the passage of the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I deem that an adequate safeguard, and I have no objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend from Illinois.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senate committee added an amendment with respect to the character of the regulations to be written by the National Park Service. The regulations were designed, and the bill was introduced, to protect the land within the park. The bill was amended in committee so as to include protection

of the rights granted to those who held mineral reservations. I am happy to say that that amendment, written in to the bill by the Senate committee, has today been adopted by the House.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, while I wish the bill to pass, and hope it will, I desire to inform the Senate that a few minutes ago the House passed a companion bill with the identical Senate amendments included. When it comes over to the Senate I shall ask unanimous consent to revert to this item and pass the House bill. For the present, I ask that the Senate bill, as amended, be considered and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HOLLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recur to Senate bill 1790, which passed on the call of the calendar, in order that I may request the present consideration of House bill 6641, passed today, which is a bill on the same subject, and containing the identical language of the Senate committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida explained the situation earlier this afternoon. I understand that the House has passed a bill with the identical language of the Senate amendments, and the Senator from Florida merely wishes to have the Senate pass the House bill and indefinitely postpone consideration of the Senate bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. That is correct. Rather than have the House bill come here and the Senate bill go to the House, it seems to me that the appropriate thing to do is to pass the House bill and indefinitely postpone the Senate bill, which was passed earlier in the day, with the explanation that the Senate had just been informed that the House had acted and adopted language of the Senate committee amendments, but that a little time would be required to prepare the message.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which Senate bill 1790 was passed on the call of the calendar be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. I now ask for the present consideration of House bill 6641.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 6641), to fix the boundary of Everglades National Park, Fla., to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land therein, and to provide for the transfer of certain land not included within said boundary,

and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 6641?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1790 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Presiding Officer and the acting majority leader. I understand that all this had been agreed upon previously by the majority and minority leaders.

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 11424) to extend the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to extend special livestock loans, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "(12 U. S. C. 114 8a (c))" and insert "(12 U. S. C. 1148a-2 (c))."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 8308), to establish the use of humane methods of slaughter of livestock as a policy of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. I ask that the bill be passed over, because it is not appropriate for consideration on a call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The bill (H. R. 11058) to amend section 313 (g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to tobacco acreage allotments was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement regarding the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

H. R. 11058 is identical to S. 3380, which I introduced in the Senate for myself and my colleague, Senator MORTON.

H. H. 11058 was introduced in the House by my colleague from Kentucky, Representative JOHN WATTS. As it has passed the House by a unanimous vote it is substituted for S. 3380.

The bill has now been approved unanimously by the Senate Agriculture Committee and I ask that the Senate pass the bill.

Its purpose is to carry out the spirit and, I am sure, the intent of the tobacco price support and production control program. Its passage is necessary because a limited number of tobacco growers have followed the practice of selling a second crop of inferior

tobacco—termed "sucker" tobacco, from the same acreage allotment which had produced a first crop of tobacco. The bill would discourage and, I hope, end this practice by reducing the next allotment by an amount equivalent to the acreage from which more than one crop of tobacco was grown and harvested.

The bill has the support of farm organizations and tobacco farmers themselves. In fact, I know of no opposition to the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement regarding the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON—EXPLANATION OF H. R. 11058

The purpose of this bill is to discourage the harvesting and marketing of a sucker crop by providing that if in any calendar year more than one crop of tobacco is grown from either the same tobacco plants or different tobacco plants from the same tobacco acreage, the acreage allotment next established for the farm shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the acreage from which more than one crop of tobacco was grown and harvested. When tobacco is transplanted early in the spring, has favorable growing conditions, matures and is harvested early, and favorable growing conditions continue until late in the fall, some farmers are able to harvest a second crop of tobacco from the same acreage. This second picking is usually called a "sucker crop." Prior to 1957 these conditions occurred only in relatively isolated instances. The volume of tobacco which was added to the market by these two crops was not considered of any significance.

In 1957, however, growing conditions were so favorable in a large portion of the burley belt that a substantially larger acreage of suckers was harvested. It has been established that from 5 to 15 million pounds of burley suckers were harvested and marketed last year. This contributes to the present supply of burley tobacco, and will be taken into consideration in establishing marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the next season.

This bill would discourage the harvesting and marketing of a sucker crop by penalizing the individual, rather than by distributing the penalty among all farmers.

USE OF SURPLUS FOODS IN NON-PROFIT SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

The bill (H. R. 12164) to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement regarding the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON—EXPLANATION OF H. R. 12164

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the law relating to the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to donate surplus food commodities to nonprofit children's summer camps. Under existing provisions of law nonprofit school lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus food commodities and the Department has been following the general policy that nonprofit summer camps are an extension of the school activity and there-

fore should also be eligible to receive surplus foods. This bill would leave no doubt that summer camps for children which are operated on a nonprofit basis have the same sort of eligibility to receive surplus foods as do nonprofit school lunch programs.

The Department reports that under current donation authorities nonprofit school lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus commodities on the basis of the total number of children eating in the lunchroom while nonprofit institutions are eligible to receive such foods only to the extent of the number of needy persons served by the institutions. Nonprofit summer camps for children have been obtaining surplus foods on the basis of the total number of children in the camp under the assumption that all of these children were eligible by virtue of their eligibility under the school lunch program during the school term.

Since nonprofit summer camps for children are not specifically mentioned in the statutes and since it is questionable whether a large number of such camps can properly be classed as a summer extension of such operations, it may become necessary that such camps be classified within the other institutional category. This would result in such camps receiving surplus foods only to the extent that they can demonstrate that needy children are being served.

The same children that attend the schools are in attendance at the camps. Many charitable, welfare, and other social organizations conduct these camps, including civic groups, 4-H clubs, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.

The committee believes that nonprofit summer camps for children should be treated in the same manner as nonprofit school lunch programs.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 332) relative to the establishment of plans for the peaceful exploration of outer space was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution be passed over, because it is not appropriate for consideration on the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be passed over.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 12088) extending the time in which the Boston National Historic Sites Commission shall complete its work, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "years," where it appears the second time, to insert "Section 5 of the aforesaid joint resolution, as amended, is further amended by striking out '\$40,000' and by inserting in lieu thereof '\$60,000'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ARCH HURLEY-TUCUMCARI RECLAMATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3469) to amend the act of July

Public Law 85-483
85th Congress, H. R. 12164
July 2, 1958

AN ACT

To permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (3), section 416, of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding after the words "nonprofit school lunch programs," the words "in nonprofit summer camps for children,".

SEC. 2. Public Law 165, Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children."

Approved July 2, 1958.

72 Stat. 286.

72 Stat. 287.

68 Stat. 458.

7 USC 1431.

50 Stat. 323.

15 USC 713c

note.

